

THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHOLE FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISD.

VOLUME XL

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AGENTS:

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mechanicsburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1839.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Thursday, 6 49 11	For November, 1839.
2 Friday, 6 49 11	
3 Saturday, 6 50 10	
4 Sunday, 6 51 9	New 6 3 Ozone.
5 Monday, 6 52 8	First 16 4 32 noon.
6 Tuesday, 6 53 7	Full 20 9 38 even.
7 Wednesday, 6 54 6	Last 27 5 15 even.

RURAL ECONOMY.



From the Journal of the American Silk Society.
KEEPING OF MULTICAULIS OVER WINTER.

As great numbers of multicaulis trees will be taken up this fall and kept out of the ground all winter, for purposes of sale, and by many, under an apprehension, that they will be injured by the inclemencies of the season, it is deemed proper to devote a portion of the present number, to the best mode of preserving them. Let us be understood, however; if the trees are growing on high dry situations, (the more stony and gravelly the better,) and the trees are not wanted for any purpose till the opening of spring, the best and most certain method of preserving them, is to leave them where they are. In such situations we have never known a tree, or a limb, or even a bud, to be injured by winter. We never even take of the cuttings we intend to plant in the spring, as we have no ground ready for them. But when the trees are wanted for any purpose, they must be cut down, and the cuttings there will appear a dark colored ring around the wood under the bark, showing that its decay has commenced. The buds of the cuttings will generally grow an inch or two, but then, not being capable of making roots, they wither and die. We have seen millions of cuttings fail from this cause, and in this way the past season. The cause of the injury was, probably, the freezing of the roots and their exposure to sun or air while so frozen; or the roots may have become shrivelled and dry from exposure, and thus lost their vital circulation.

The multicaulis may be kept in perfect condition from the fall of the leaf in the fall, till late planting time in the spring; may be transported from country to country, and passed from hand to hand with proper care. From the time it ceases growing in the fall, till the proper season for its commencing growth again in the spring, it may with proper attention be used as an article of merchandise, with perfect safety. But it cannot "stand every thing." The roots must never be allowed to become dry, nor will it do to keep them moist by the application of water. They must be taken up from the surrounding medium, whether that be earth, moss, or sand, that peculiar moisture, (or water in an extremely minute division of its particles,) adapted to the extremely small absorbent vessel of its roots. You will draw a tree by a long continued immersion in water, as well as an animal; whereas, if the roots had been surrounded by moist earth, or moss, it could have imbibed a sufficient degree of moisture to preserve it. Keep the roots from becoming dry by exposure to the air, light, or sun, and from being frozen; or, if frozen, from exposure to the air, light, or sunshine, and you may rely upon the trees being preserved.

PURCHASERS OF TREES are cautioned against receiving, either in the fall, winter, or spring, any tree as sound, the bark of which has become shrivelled. It is as much a sign of death in vegetation, as is the removal of the blood from the surface of an animal a sign of death in them. It is true that the multicaulis is so tenacious of life that we can sometimes resuscitate a tree after the bark has become shrivelled and dry; but it is difficult, and not often accomplished. At all events, purchasers should never receive trees in that condition. We attribute most of the failures of cuttings the past season, to the bad condition of the cuttings planted. We saw many trees sold, and planted too, the bark of which had become perfectly shrivelled and dry, and were greatly surprised at the singular delusion of both seller and buyer. Let purchasers also examine the roots of the trees they purchase. If they are shrivelled and very dry, or if the bark be rotten to any extent, reject them; for, though the tops be plump and fresh, the injury to the roots will have extended to the whole top under the bark, though it cannot be seen. As above remarked, on cutting the body of the tree, a dark colour will be observed around the surface of the wood under the bark, and the cuttings will not make roots.

Hogs, like other animals, particularly when fattening, should occasionally have salt.

Supposing that a shed, as above mentioned, has been erected for the purpose, the trees may be set as close as possible, merely throwing a little earth between the roots and when all are set, the trees left standing as if they had grown there. If any part of the roots appear above ground, they should

be covered by the application of a shovel full of earth. If the soil be of a sandy quality, it is the best. Clay soil should be avoided, as it cannot be placed about the roots without leaving cavities, which will cause mildew.

Cellars, open at the north and south sides, will answer a good purpose, provided they are on high situations; but if at the foot of hills, they will not do, unless on the north side of the hill, as they are apt to be too damp, and thus in warm spells of weather, to engender mildew.

The next best plan for the preservation of trees, is that laid down for the preservation of spruce wood, at the beginning of this paper. It is a very laborious plan where a large number of trees are to be preserved, but is worthy of all the labour required in the present state of things—where the tree is so valuable.

When trees have been preserved by burying, as in the case of spruce wood they are in so delicate a condition in the spring as to be incapable of bearing much exposure to the dry atmosphere without injury, and, therefore, should be planted as soon as possible after being taken out of the pile.

When trees are preserved in close cellars, in mud, they are apt to become mildewed, and of course killed. If they are entirely buried in mud in a close cellar, they are often preserved in perfect condition, but are liable to grow, from the warmth of the cellar, and thus become injured. In such cases the only remedy is to ventilate the cellar by opening windows on the north and south sides, and keeping ice in the cellar, and thus cooling it. Take it for granted, that you cannot hurt the trees by cold in any situation where the sun cannot shine on them.

Be careful of the roots of the trees, when taken up from the ground where they grow, the roots should not be exposed to the sun or to frost in the open air. For if the root be injured by drying or by frost, the whole tree may be lost. The root is the most delicate part of the tree, and when that is injured, the whole tree is almost certain to be lost. If the root be frozen, and suddenly exposed to the sun the tree is inevitably destroyed. We have seen trees that presented a fine healthy appearance, they looked plump, the buds sound; but on examining the roots we found them shrivelled, or mildewed, in spots, the bark rotten and easily removed. These would generally be taken for good trees for cuttings, and we have seen many such sold for private gardens. But on cutting up such trees, the cuttings there will appear a dark colored ring around the wood under the bark, showing that its decay has commenced. The buds of the cuttings will generally grow an inch or two, but then, not being capable of making roots, they wither and die. We have seen millions of cuttings fail from this cause, and in this way the past season. The cause of the injury was, probably, the freezing of the roots and their exposure to sun or air while so frozen; or the roots may have become shrivelled and dry from exposure, and thus lost their vital circulation.

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THE ROHAN POTATO.

We have received from a subscriber in Montgomery county, Maryland, samples of a crop of the Rohan Potato, raised by him this season on his farm in that county. The potatoes sent to us are of enormous size and weight, being also perfectly sound. The following information concerning this valuable product extracted from the letter which accompanied them, may be useful to many readers.

"The Rohan potato, lately introduced into this country, is remarkable for its large size, extraordinary productiveness, fine flavor, and firmness of quality as a late or winter table potato, or for stock. For experiment, I planted separately two potatoes, weighing each a pound, (being about half the size of the accompanying,) and I raised from them 145 lbs. which is rather more than two and a third bushels; and I have reason to believe my whole crop (about 800 bushels) will fully equal this increase. They are certainly a most valuable introduction, and I doubt not will be universally cultivated—giving an increase of more than seventy fold. I procured my seed last spring of John A. Thompson, of Catskill, who introduced the Rohan potato from Europe. He informs me that just in proportion as they have become known, the demand for them has increased."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

ADVICE TO HOUSEWIVES.

Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime water and salt-petre, and dry them. The flame will be clear and the tallow will not "run."

Britannaware should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm soda and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New Iron should be very gradually heated at first; after it has become incased in the heat it is not likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthenware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils, then cool again. Brown earthenware, particularly, may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid.

Clean a brass kettle by rubbing it with washing-soda and vinegar.

The chimney carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woolens should be washed in very hot water, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens. Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woolens.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

Barley straw is the best for beds, dry corn husks slit into shreds are better than straw.

Brass andirons should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place during the summer.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood. Always have your tinder box and lamp ready for use in case of sudden alarm. Have important papers all together where you can lay your hand on them at once, in case of fire.

Use hard Soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

It is easy to have a supply of horse radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the roots are in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vinegar and keep it corked tight.

Let such as ridicule the idea of making improvements in agriculture, mark the difference in appearance of equal natural fertility, occupied by different individuals. Notice the change that comes over the face of the poor, run out farm, when it exchanges its indolent, heedless and slovenly tenant, for the industrious, intelligent, thorough farmer. A farm may be run up by good husbandry, as well as run down by bad. And to look around and see the many farms in every town, which to the passer by appear as if the "man were dead, and the woman absent," who will say that there is no chance for improvement? It may be determined with tolerable accuracy by the stranger in passing, who does and who does not take an agricultural paper.—*Cheshire Farmer.*

Deciduous trees, that is those which shed their leaves, may be planted at any time between the fall of the leaf in autumn, and the opening of the buds in spring. Evergreens should be planted when growing. The best time is soon after the commencement of growth in spring. Holes for all trees transplanted should be dug three or four feet in diameter, to enable the young roots to penetrate the loose earth thrown in to fill up the holes. Let plenty of water be poured into the hole in time of filling up when evergreens in a growing state are planted. This will settle the earth sufficiently without treading.

A Remarkable Prodigy.—The Belfast (Ireland) Chronicle gives the following account of David McKenny, living in the Parish of Aughagallon, county of Antrim:

"He was born without arms or legs, having only two short stumps in place of arms, and as to the legs, one is only a few inches long, with a diminutive, shapeless foot, without any joint intervening, so as to form a thigh and a leg. The other is almost as long as in a middle-sized man, but greatly deformed.

It is extraordinary what this decrepit man can perform, as there is scarcely any job in the farm yard he cannot do, viz: he can thrash, and has done so the whole day before a hired man; he can harness and unharness a horse, clean a stable or cow house, tether a cow; the up with the stumps, and throw on his shoulders a bundle of clover and grass, 100 lbs in weight; he can shave himself, holding the razor in his toes, also use the knife or fork in the same manner; he can dress and undress himself without any assistance, balance a cup, or bowl, on the flat of one of the stumps, drink out of it, and lay it down in safety; he can assist at the breakfast table, helping his mother to draw water, lifting the kettle of boiling water with his toes, and has occasionally helped himself to a cup out of the teapot in the same manner. These are only a few specimens of his bodily actions, which are far surpassed by his mental powers. It was unfortunate for himself that he never received any education; for, by the power of memory alone, there is scarcely any arithmetical question he cannot solve, and a great many mathematical ones, many specimens of which he can describe; and it is truly amazing, and wonderful, to hear him do so, owing to the astonishing stretch of memory required on some of those occasions."

Water and Ice Produce Fire.—Throw a piece of potassium, about as large as a pepper-corn on the surface of water in a basin, and the instant the metal meets the water, it bursts into a flame with a slight explosion. It continues to burn until the whole of the potassium is consumed, darting from one side of the vessel to the other, or running to and fro on the surface of the water very rapidly in the form of a red hot fire-ball. If a piece of potassium be placed on ice, it instantly takes fire, burns with a bright flame, and melts a deep hole in the ice. This curious phenomenon is due to the great affinity which the potassium has to oxygen, in consequence of which it decomposes water and ice; combining with such intensity as to produce heat and light, and set fire to the hydrogen, which is liberated. The result of the combustion of the metal is the alkali potash, which is thus shown to be oxide of the metal potassium.

Substrate for a Compass.—We have heard it said that before the invention of the Mariner's Compass, a Scotchman once saved an English vessel that had been driven off the coast by inventing a compass for the anxious captain, at a moment's notice. It was thus: Sawney applied a fine toothed comb to his own head, and was lucky enough to entrust one of those insect tribe which are destitute of wings, and laying the little captive down upon a sheet of white paper, observed, "Watch that fellow's motions well now—for I'll be hanged if you ever see a Scotch louse that did not travel South."

Singular.—A British Captain at the battle of the Nile, was giving an order from the quarter deck of his vessel, when a shot struck him in the head, deprived him instantaneously of sense and speech. Living, however, he was taken home and remained in the Greenwich hospital fifteen months. At the end of that period, during which he had exhibited no signs of intelligence, an operation was performed on him by a skillful surgeon, that in a moment restored him to his faculties. He immediately rose in his bed, and completed the order!

How to get a practice.—A physician of Montpellier, was in the habit of employing a very ingenious artifice to bring himself into notice with the public. When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his favorite dog, and ordered the public crier to offer, with beat of drum, a reward of twenty-five louis to whoever should find it. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academic honors of the peripatetic physician, as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. "Do you know," says one, "that a famous physician has come here? A very clever fellow, of high academic honors. He must be rich; he offers twenty-five louis for finding his dog." The dog was not found, but patients were.—*Physic and Physicians.*

In Philadelphia girls go to market for the purpose of chatting with handsome butchers—perhaps to have a tender time sent them.

Perhaps to dispose of themselves as spare ribs.

Or to bargain for a heart.

We met the above taking the round of the newspapers. Our own opinion is, the ladies, having so much at stake, may be foolish to mix matters. It is doubtful that they should do something for their own weal.—*Keystone.*

Take Care Bachelors.—Smokers should never carry lucifer matches in their vest pockets. A young fellow, recently on a courting expedition, clasped his "dearest" so significantly at parting, that he ignited the matches in his pocket by the pressure, burned off one of his whiskers, and the lady's eye-brows.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

THE COTTON CROPS OF THE WORLD.

There is a subject connected with commerce or agriculture which possesses a higher interest for the citizens of the United States than the production and consumption of Cotton. We have on more than one occasion, devoted our columns to the insertion of information upon the subject; and our attention is particularly called to it just now in consequence of the recent publication of a valuable letter, signed "Cotton Plant" in a spirited New York paper, called the Whip. The writer commences by stating that the entire growth of cotton in the world is set down at 1,000,000,000 lbs. Of this, 550 millions are supposed to be grown in the United States, 30 in Brazil, 8 in the west of Asia; 35 in Mexico and South America, except Brazil, and millions elsewhere.

This, at 10 cents per pound, a price below which it has rarely ever fallen, this crop is worth \$100,000,000. For the last fifty years, however, the value (though often fluctuating suddenly and widely) has averaged 19¢. At this price the present growth is worth \$192,500,000.

Of this, about 350 millions of pounds are consumed and manufactured in England; about 150 millions in the U. S. 5 in France, 250 in China and India; 25 in South America and Mexico, including Brazil; 35 in Germany; 45 in Turkey and Africa; 10 in Spain; 20 in Prussia; and the remainder elsewhere.

The value of cotton manufactured in England is believed to be annually about 170 millions of dollars; in France at 30 millions; in the U. S. at 60 millions.

The capital employed in manufacturing by machinery, is estimated in England at 200 millions of dollars; in France at 120 millions in the U. S. at 110 millions.

The consumption in manufactures of raw cotton in all Europe, in 1803, was estimated at only 60 millions of pounds. (Dic. of Econ. Com.) The whole consumption in Europe in 1830, was about 337 millions of pounds. In 1838, it is believed to be nearly 500 millions of pounds.

South Carolina and Georgia were the first States in the Union to grow cotton to any considerable extent. In 1791, two millions of pounds were grown in the Union—1 million of which grew in South Carolina and one in Georgia.

In 1801, fifty millions was the crop of the U. S.—of which, 20 millions grew in South Carolina, 10 in Georgia, 3 in Virginia, 4 in N. C. and 1 in Tennessee. In 1811, the crop of the U. S. had reached 80,000,000—of which, 40 grew in South Carolina, 20 in Georgia, 8 in Virginia, 7 in North Carolina, 3 in Tennessee, 2 in Louisiana.

In 1821, one hundred and seventy millions of pounds were growing in the Union, as follows: 50 millions in South Carolina, 45 in Georgia, 20 in Tennessee, 20 in Alabama, 12 in Virginia, 10 in N. C., 10 in Louisiana and 10 in Mississippi.

In 1828, the whole crop of the Union was 338½ millions. Of this, Georgia grew 75 millions, South Carolina 70, Tennessee 45, Alabama 45, Louisiana 35, Mississippi 20, Virginia 25, North Carolina 18, Florida 2, and Arkansas one half of a million.

In 1833, the crop of the Union had increased to 437½ millions. Of this, 88 millions grew in Georgia, 73 in South Carolina, 70 in Mississippi, 65 in Alabama, 55 in Louisiana, 50 in Tennessee, 15 in Florida, 13 in Virginia, 15 in North Carolina, and 3 in Arkansas.

The next year, (1834), the crop had increased to 457½ millions, and was as follows: 85 in Mississippi 85 in Alabama, 75 in Georgia, 65 in South Carolina, 45 in Tennessee, 20 in Florida, 18 in Virginia, 9½ in N. C., and 1 in Arkansas. Subsequently no certain data are in our possession; but the estimate at this time is 550 millions as the whole crop of the Union.

Thus it will be seen, from 1791 to 1828, South Carolina was the most abundant cotton growing State in the Union. In 1828 Georgia took the lead, and held it till 1834 when Alabama and Mississippi took the front rank. At this time, Mississippi is perhaps the most extensive cotton growing State in the Union. S. C. and Alabama are beginning to deteriorate as a cotton country, while the worn lands in Middle Tennessee are thought to improve for this culture—maturity, the vital desideratum, not being so easily allowed in the rank luxuriance of the fresher soils.

When it is remembered that the first cotton plant in the U. S. was raised in 1797, surely our readers will find reason for surprise at the wonderful increase that has occurred in little more than fifty years! Bold indeed, must be the man who would venture to predict the wealth, greatness and power likely to become our national attribute through the cotton.

Thinking for an insolvent man to have property, that no sheriff has a right to lay any attachment on.

"Mike, and I—yourself that can be at the top of a distinct stalk or root, in many respects we should say it is like the Virginia corn, being a stalk and the stalk large."

Deferred Article.

Chinese Tree Corn.—We have received the annexed communication from Mr. Thorburn, together with the seeds of Chinese corn to which he alludes in justice to both him and the corn. We say that some of the ears are like any other Northern corn we ever saw, and as well filled. One root came with a respectable ear, besides an abundance at the top of a distinct stalk or root, in many respects we should say it is like the Virginia corn, being a stalk and the stalk large.

Mr. Thorburn has succeeded in raising it in his culture and we give him credit for it. But in general, so far as we know, either personally or through the medium of Chinese Tree Corn has proved a failure.

Although a new variety, we think it is of any value for cultivation in this climate. It appears to be a very rich soil, and a great deal of attention. We should say of its value, sometimes said of another article, "the better."—*Journal of Commerce.*

MEXICO. Editors of the Enquirer: I send you a small quantity of the same corn as them as they are of themselves and friends, who may be curious enough to see them. Yours, &c.

GRANT, N. C.

Arrows, L. I., Oct. 12, 1839.

N. B. The above notice was sent to the corn put up, before I was able to get of blunders in your paper of the 10th inst. I have only to state that the published word concerning this corn is what is correct, as it has turned out to my cultivation, both last year and this. Let those who doubt the fact, send me their office and judge for themselves.

Please let the said corn remain in your office for a few days in your office, and send the ears to some of your friends in the country. Tell them to examine well, and send well, and how well; and they will find corn as good as the sample.

DISCOVERY OF LIME IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We take the following from a letter to the Enquirer, from Mr. C. L. Jones, of Charleston, S. C.

"I have been engaged in the cultivation of the soil of a neighboring county, for the course of the last year, and have been led to believe that it may ultimately be found to contain quantities of lime, and such prices as will permit application as a manure of lands. The soil underlaid with a species of rock that we had dreamt of being limestone; but the rain that fell after the fire, the rock shattering, furnished a quantity of fine lime. The quantity from which the rock were obtained are about 15 miles west of this place, and are said to be inexhaustible."

If North Carolina had appointed a competent Geologist 20 years ago to survey the state, at an expense of only a few thousand dollars, her wealth might by this time have been increased many millions from the proper application of her beds of lime.

If the education of our farmers were such as it ought to be, and such as it might be at but little expense, no bed of lime-stone lying about the surface of the earth would remain so many years in unsettled neighborhoods without its nature being discovered.—*Cherap Gazette.*

We were told by a gentleman who passed thro' this place a few days ago, and who resides in the Northern part of Mississippi, that at the last Court in his county, there were upwards of 1400 cases on the Docket. It was common, (he says) in some counties, to see between 50 and 100 Attorneys attending the same Court. A single Justice of the Peace has jurisdiction in giving Judgment on all suits under \$50. With us the office of Justice is one of honor alone, but there they have stipends for work and labor done, and we understand that the office of Squire in a Town there, is more sought after than that of District Judge.—*Carolina Gazette.*

Marmoset Sweet Potatoes.—Every body has heard of "short and sweet" potatoes; but "lengthened sweetness" has not been heard of. What think you of a potato four feet long, four feet wide, and of the size of the mouth to its circumference, and a half inch thick, and squashed in its ends, with enormous vegetable "marmoset" ? Farm of Daniel Hilder, near Charleston, in this county.—*St. Louis near C.*

Balloning.—Mr. Paulin, on Wednesday afternoon, made a balloon ascension from Fairmount, Philadelphia, accompanied by a lady. He remained suspended over the city for a long time, and at last descended into the Delaware near the Jersey shore, a short distance below the New York Yard. The parties were rescued from their unpleasant situation by some one in the neighborhood going to their assistance in a balloon. We should suppose this would dampen the ardor of the lady for any further aerial excursions.—*Enquirer.*

A New Toast.—The New York Whip says the best toast given on the occasion of the Harlem Railroad Festival was from Mr. T. W. White, of Richmond, Virginia, the enterprising proprietor of "The Southern Literary Messenger." It was as follows:

Internal Improvements.—The golden chain, woven by American genius and enterprise, was gloriously aid to bind up twenty-six States into one harmonious and invincible Union.

POLITICAL.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE MONEY?

The expenditures of the General Government in the first year of President Jackson's administration amounted to \$12,000,000; in the year 1837 they had reached the enormous sum of \$39,164,754, and even then Mr. VAN BUREN congratulated the country on its "economical" administration. What is the cause of this vast increase? What has become of all this money? What is there to show for it? Locofocoism pretends that it has been wisely and prudently expended. Tammany Hall certifies that our Administration is more economical than ever. The Albany Argus receives \$30,000 a year for figuring the Government into a republican democratic moderation of expenditure. The Washington Globe pockets \$100,000 per annum for the same service. Theoretical democracy in the Evening Post draws delicate distinctions between "ordinary" and "extraordinary" outlay—and, as if in whole matter in a cloud of smoke and poetry, which mystifies the largest-brained men into a persuasion that \$39,164,754 is really a much smaller sum than \$12,000,000.

Not in spite of the certificates of the great patriots of the press, the real and necessary supporter of a corrupt administration, the People will ask the question, what has become of the money? Why, says Mr. BLAIR, it has all gone to "extraordinary" expenditures. And how have you managed to "get rid" of four and twenty odd millions in "extraordinary" expenditures? Why, says Mr. BLAIR again, they have all been voted by the Whigs—when you had Administration majorities in both houses of Congress! Why, says Mr. BLAIR once more, the Whig majority always outnumbered the Tory majority! This is the best account Toryism can give of the matter; and is just as satisfactory to the people, as the administration arithmetic which proves \$40,000,000 a smaller sum than \$12,000,000. It may all be so, but the People cannot readily understand the process by which a minority can uniformly outvote a majority.

And what are these "extraordinary" expenditures? Many of them are included under the convenient titles of "contingent," "incident," "miscellaneous," "additional compensation," and "extra." How much of all this has found its way into the general disorganizing fund of the Government it might be difficult to ascertain; but it is worth while to look at the large sums that are set down under these deceptive and dissimulating designations. We will take the Secretary's report of the expenditure of the first year of the present year.

Additional compensation to collectors	\$54,401
Salaries and other charges	313,181
Salaries incidental to Treasury Notes	10,661
Salaries	15,513
Commissions of foreign missions	11,273
Commissions of consular agents	71,338
Foreigning Department	437,004
Army contingencies	4,247
Supporting Indian hostilities	394,223
Foreign for dragons, &c. &c.	309,976
Transportation into Florida	933,449
Salaries and costs	63,236
Transportation of supplies	308,019
Commissions of volunteers	11,075
Salaries of mechanics	73,354
Pay of volunteers	947,265
Miscellaneous and contingent	457,389
Drifts lying over, and arrears	1,044,531
Pay of the army	351,890
Transportation of officers' baggage	46,547
Transportation of the army	158,562
Transportation of materials for cartridges	34,950

Here is a fair specimen of the manner in which the public accounts are rendered by Mr. Secretary WOODBURY; with the view of mystifying the People in respect to "extraordinary" expenditures. Here we have a million set down to the general account of suppressing Indian hostilities. This is all the information we have on this head. How this sum was expended does not appear. It could not have been in paying the army, or volunteers, or transportation, or baggage, or subsistence, or fire of muskets, or powder—for we have the separate items of these accounts given out. Other accounts are given in detail, down to sums as small as \$10 for the "more perfect defence of the frontier"—and \$12 01 for "the road from Fort Towne to the northern boundary of Louisiana." Why this allocation of minuteness to some particulars, and this gross lumping of accounts in the transactions most liable to abuse? Why set down for powder \$24,000—for relief of Charles Blake \$100—for "fixtures" \$105—with hundreds of specifications equally minute, and with the people in the same document with items as \$994,223 for suppression of hostilities—\$457,289 for miscellaneous provisions—\$1,044,531 for arrears? And will the People be satisfied with the information that \$100 are expended for "extraordinary" expenditures? For this very reason, extraordinary expenditures are in the habit of being furnished with details, the items, the vouchers, down to the smallest items. But in our "extraordinary" disbursements, we are to rest content with the more designation of "extraordinary," and patriotically dispense with any indication of the particulars. This is the doctrine of the theoretical Democrats, and the imaginative champions of the "large" liberty.

We do not conceive that the public mind will be satisfied with the explanation given by Locofocoism of the monstrous augmentation of our expenditures. No one can deny that the estimate of Mr. WOODBURY, of the \$16,000,000 a year, is abundantly ample for the most liberal and generous system of administration; and that any excess of expenditure must be owing to a prodigal want of economy, and to the bribery and corruption which have now become an established and "ordinary" charge upon the Treasury. If any man believes that our expenditures could have been so disproportionately augmented, without criminality in our public officers, let him have more charity and more credulity than fall to the common lot of humanity.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

At last found its level. Apparently long ambitious to rival the Globe, it has at length succeeded, and now stands side by side on the same pedestal with Blair.

This decent and consistent print, to reach this long sought elevation, has made no scruple of recanting most of its former opinions. The last number received contains a compliment to the "foremost" of General Jackson in removing the deposits and adopting the Specie Circular—measures which, at the time, were denounced with excessive bitterness by this same journal. The learned Theban, after making this exhibition of himself, proceeds—

"Over-banking, not the removal of the deposits, caused the last suspension as it has caused this."

But what caused the "over-banking"? That's the question. We never heard the suspension ascribed to the mere act of removing the deposits. That act, with the source of policy pursued by the Administration, in stimulating the Banks to excessive issues, and inducing a wild spirit of speculation, was the primary cause of all the disasters which have afflicted the country. The history of the times bears out the assertion. The following Circular from the Treasury Department, issued soon after the removal of the deposits, by Mr. Taney, and re-issued from time to time by his successor, Mr. Woodbury, throws a flood of light upon the subject. The check of a National Bank upon the State institutions was removed by the Veto. These institutions were then entrusted with the public monies, to the amount of millions, upon condition that they would afford INCREASED FACILITIES to all classes of the community—"Over-banking" necessarily ensued. It, with all the evils in its train, was predicted by all the leading Whigs in Congress. Who, under this state of facts, are answerable for the "over banking"?

Let the following Circular, which was addressed to all the Pet Banks, respond—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1837.

Sir, President, &c.

In selecting your institution as one of the fiscal agents of the Government, I not only rely on its ability to afford a sufficient guaranty for the safety of the public money intrusted to its keeping, but I could also in its disposition to adopt the most liberal course which circumstances will admit towards other institutions. The deposits of the public money will enable you to afford INCREASED FACILITIES to the commercial and other classes of the community and the Department solicits from you the adoption of such a course respecting your accommodations as will prove acceptable to the people and safe to the Government. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

We submit a few Whig predictions, that they may be compared with results. We copy from the New York Courier:

"The pressure from the removal of the deposits, said Mr. Adams in his suppressed speech of what Tories called in derision his 'panic session'—is leaving away. The property of a great nation cannot suffer from so trifling an accident as that. But the war is in its infancy, and the consequences will remain permanent and deep. PLACING THE BODY OF THE COMMUNITY UNTIL THEY WOULD BE REPAIRED. Your President has usurped legislative power; he has laid his hands upon your treasure, and he is now converting it to his own purposes. He has seized it, and now he is using it as a weapon to destroy himself, and as an instrument of plunder to his partisans. YET HIS EXERCISEMENT HAS NOT JUST COMMENCED; HIS OBJECT IS NOT MERELY TO DESTROY, BUT TO BREAK THE POWER. His chosen State banks are to be his depots and engines to restore a metallic currency. With what insidious sagacity are the means adapted to the end! Sir, my STATE BANKS would LEAVE THE NATION, THEY ARE ALREADY BEING INTO UNIVERSAL BANKRUPTCY. HIS HAND MUST BE STAYED, OR THE NATION IS LOST."

This was the view entertained by Mr. Adams of General Jackson's "experiment." What said Mr. Webster. "Under a pretence of a design to return to a currency which shall be all specie, we are likely to have a currency in which there shall be no specie at all. We are in danger of being overwhelmed with irredeemable paper-money—representing not gold and silver, no, sir, representing nothing but broken promises, bad faith, bankrupt corporations, cheated creditors and a ruined people."

At that stage of the experiment, when the Federal administration claimed, in express terms, the right which they now repudiate, the right of "regulating the currency," Mr. Taney proceeded to expel the existing general currency, and to introduce a "better currency in the bills of the local banks." This was then put forth as the object in view of the administration—the one great end of the experiment. The inevitable result of this policy was foretold to the Federal Government. "The local banks," said Mr. Binney, in his minority report of the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted to the House of Representatives in March, 1834—"will be constantly endeavoring, at least in a great many cases, to send out THEIR PAPER TO EXCESS, and there cannot be the regular application of the corrective, that will as constantly prevent it. It may be repressed in some instances, in an irregular way, by sound State Banks; it may also be partially repressed by demands from other States; but the effort to do it regularly will be without inducement, and will not be sustained by the requisite ability. Extraneous will creep upon the country until it is universally diffused; and when an accidental turn of the currency shall turn the excess suddenly back upon the banks which have issued it, disaster will come and with it universal alarm and bankruptcy. THIS IS A HISTORY OF THE PAST, AND A WARNING FOR THE FUTURE."

Grassie Umbrella.—An umbrella of the extraordinary dimensions of 64 feet in circumference, gaily fringed, and standing 12 feet high, has been exhibited at Bristol, England. It was made for one of the African Kings, and is to be sent out by the East India Company.

Gratifying Fact.—At a recent meeting of the London New Company, the chairman "had great pleasure in announcing" the meeting the gratifying fact that the business of the cemetery for the last year were double the number of those of the year preceding.

PORTRAIT OF A MODERN DEMOCRAT.

From the Albany Bee, Journal.

STRANGE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

This Convention was composed of some of the most enlightened and patriotic men in the State. During its sitting, it was announced, that the Hon. HENRY S. LEGARE, from South Carolina, on his way to Niagara Falls, had stopped at Syracuse, and he was invited to address the Convention. He complied with the request, in a strain of impassioned and indignant eloquence which has seldom been listened to in any public assembly. His description of a "Democrat," according to the Van Buren School, was so graphic that we have undertaken to report it with all the accuracy in our power. Said he—

Some of these demagogues set up for exclusive friends of the poor man, and what do they do to promote his welfare? Did they teach him to trust in Providence, to cultivate the sympathy and esteem of his fellow-men, or to put his own shoulder to the wheel? Did they dwell, for his encouragement, upon the unobtainable blessings with which he was surrounded in this country—emphatically the country of the poor man? Did they point to the glorious results which have been secured all over industry, stimulated by poverty, and relying, under heaven only, on a honest heart and a good right arm? Did they tell him that this mighty State, of whose beauty and grandeur he (Mr. Legare) had, until a few days past, but a very inadequate conception, was one vast monument of what Poverty and Labor, with good morals, could accomplish in the generation? Did they speak of the Astors and the Girdards, who, beginning in a condition as humble as his, had risen to be more than princes of the earth? No! No! The language they held to him was in a far different strain—it was the language which "the tempter, the destroyer of mankind," addressed to his victims—the language of pride, envy, spite, and despair. They said, indeed, unlock to him the strong boxes of the rich, but not with a view to awake in him the generous and comfortable emulation which their example was so well fitted to inspire. They did speak of him the Astors and Girdards—but they did not tell him that these colossal fortunes were the natural fruit and the appropriate reward of long years of patient, indefatigable industry, of sagacious enterprise, of sober self-denial, of nights of watching and of anxious days, of perseverance amid discouragement, of courage and constancy under misfortune and difficulty—they did not tell him this, and then say "go and do likewise, for these causes." They taught him to sit down and fold his arms in idleness, to let the nation and its innumerable millions of laboring men and women and children—to let all business, all politics, and to look upon the Commonwealth as his spoil—to revolt against his destiny, without making one effort to better his condition—to blaspheme the God who had cast him lot in this most blessed of all lands—to curse his brother whose crime was that he had set him an example of industry, and to let the dagger of the assassin stab at the institutions of the country, which had protected him in every right, and which had offered him inducements to the exercise of every talent and capacity. Instead of putting into his hands the plough or the spade, the axe and the plane—instead of pointing him to the ship or the counting-house—they armed him with the tools of the incendiary, and set him to the dagger of the assassin, yet with the far more unerring sword of revolutionary vengeance; and when they had thus completely corrupted and debauched him—perverted his understanding with the sophistry of hell, filled his heart with the gall of bitterness, darkened and perverted all his views of his own condition, and of the condition of his fellow-men, they had driven him to idleness and despair, and made him fit only for the cell of the maniac or the felon, they capped the climax of their crimes against society by a still greater crime—by that execrable crime of the Jacobins of France had been said to be guilty—the crime of robbing industry itself of its reward, and prostituting the very name—the sacred name—of popular government, and they called the demagogue, the dupe and the victim of their wickedness—a DEMOCRAT?

"The Sub-Treasury."—Nearly every thing is now left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The power of the purse and the sword is, in effect, placed in the hands of the President. This unqualified assertion is from the Albany Argus. The fact has been so often denied by the Administration presses that the credulity of the Argus is the more valuable. It is true to the letter, but truth from an unexpected source. It is an alarming fact that "the power of the purse and the sword is, in effect, placed in the hands of the President." The Argus has told its readers, time and again, that the sub-Treasury scheme, without the specie clause, was now in full operation. And the result is, "every thing is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Col. Wm. R. Johnson, of Chesterfield county, Va. (the Napoleon of the turf) being invited to attend a Whig dinner in Southampton, returned the following characteristic letter to the invitation.

"GENTLEMEN: I thank you most sincerely for the polite and kind invitation given me to a public dinner, to be given by the Whigs of Southampton on the 24th of October, in Jerusalem, to our friends Messrs. Program and Urghart, and more especially do I thank you for the complimentary remark in which you have given it. It would be most agreeable to me to be there, in circumstances, however, will make it impossible. But although I cannot attend in person, I shall be with you in soul, heart, feeling, and sentiment, for no man can be more sensible than I am of the horrible and ruinous management of our public affairs; and nothing is more self-evident than that our country is in a state of ruin, and that they will not do as well as they know how, for certainly they do not manage either money, men or measures, because they expend more than twice as much as is necessary to carry on the Government, keep men in it that do wrong, and turn men out of it that do right. Is not this so? Is it really? Is it state-milks? Or where is the love of country? And what is the cure? None, but other rulers; for if it is wrong to change when we are doing well, it is surely right to change when we are doing badly. So I am for a change; and am, gentlemen, yours all ways, with sincerest regard,

W. R. JOHNSON.

JOHN RANDOLPH used to say that Col. Johnson was one of the shrewdest men in Virginia, and on delivering the following passage, "When shall I have rest?" she was answered by her washerwoman from the pit, who exclaimed, "Never, till you pay me my three shillings and two pence."

No Mistake.—Rev. Mr. Miller says it is not a fact that he has discovered an error in his calculation, and that the world will not be destroyed so soon as he predicted by one hundred years. He still declares that the world will come to an end in 1843.

An insurrection has taken place in Pasto, (a Province of New Granada), headed by a Roman Catholic Priest, who broke ground by shouting from the pulpit, "Religion and no suppression of the Convents."

The light of the great fire in N. Y. was seen by the passengers of the steamboat Lexington, at the distance of 100 miles.

perish commercial, first was sounded, we were in the possession of the best currency on the face of the earth—the same from North to South—from the East to the West—qualling silver or gold in any part of the Union. Now the People are crushed and ruined, without means at home and without credit abroad. And this is the result for which we have passed through so much suffering, and are now the witnesses of such wide-spreading devastation!—Boston Atlas.

Things by their Right Names.—At a meeting of the Whigs of Orange county, N. Y., the following preamble and resolution, among others were adopted:

"Whereas the Democratic Whigs, are not disposed to deprive our political opponents of their appropriate name of Federalists, no member of our party proclaimed, in the language of JAMES POWELL, that he 'never bowed the knee to the Baal of Democracy'—never, with CHARLES J. INGLETT, that 'if he had lived in the Revolution he would have been a Tory'—never, like J. H. FRANKLIN, rejoiced to announce the complete triumph of Federalism'—never, like GARRETT D. WALL, 'acted with the Federalists so long as their flag waved'—never, like MARTIN VAN BUREN, 'opposed to the re-election of Madison'—never, like SAMUEL CUMMANS, who, in the late war, 'sped to God that every American soldier that marched into Canada would leave his bones there'—nor like EDWIN CROSWELL and HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Senators from the Second District, served an apprenticeship in the office of the Federal Cattle Recorder, which, in 1812 'rejoiced over the victories of the enemy'—and Therefore,

"Resolved, That we know no 'Federal Party,' in this country except the friends and political associates of the above named Federal leaders."

We are credibly informed that a gentleman having in the course of business received a Treasury draft on the Custom-house in this city for three hundred and seventy-five dollars, presented it for payment; and, as the Collector receives nothing but specie for dues at that establishment, asked the same in return for the demand against it; but it was peremptorily refused, a check on one of the banks was offered—a non-specie paying bank—which, of course, was also refused. A beautiful commentary this on the hard money system of the present consistent Administration!—Phil. Gaz.

A meeting has been held in York, (Pa.) at which resolutions were passed asking the Governor to convene the Legislature at an early day, and recommending to the Legislature the creation of a State debt of two millions of dollars, bearing an interest of two per cent. per annum; and the banks of the Commonwealth be permitted to issue notes of the denomination of one, two, and three dollars, to the amount of said loan taken by them.

We did not expect this from ancient York, the very hot-bed of Locofocoism. The medicine is beginning to operate.—Balt. Chron.

Mr. Dallas, Minister to Russia, has returned. He has just been gone long enough to make the largest clear profit, which his job was capable of yielding. Nine thousand outfit—\$9,000 salary and 4,500 outfit—all within the compass of a year and a few days, make a pretty good speculation.

The Post is now, we suppose, in market again—held up as a glittering prize to reward some subservient tool of the Executive, or to seduce some member of Congress from his allegiance to the people. The happy man, who shall have the good luck to get it, will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor—stay abroad some 12 months, for about \$22,000 and return with great honors.—Rich. Whig.

We learn from the Mayville Monitor that the Rev. J. B. Mahan, with some others, was last week tried in Georgetown, Ohio, upon an indictment charging them with the forcible rescue of a negro, who had been taken up as a runaway some two or three months since. A conviction under the indictment was the consequence, and the judgment of the Court was, that he be fined three hundred dollars and imprisoned for thirty days.

A Jack Tar's idea of a Locomotive.—"Why blast the thing," said he, "there is nothing ship-shape, above board, or manly about it. Watch a ship now, with her canvases belling out, laying down to it just enough to show she feels the breeze—tossing the spray from her bows, and lifting her head over the seas as if she stepped over 'em—there's something like life there—that looks as if the brains God gave us had something to do with it. There's something noble too about a horse; he steps as if he knew he was going, and was proud of his duty and able to do it; but that lubber; ah! that there concern is only the curse in the bible carried out. It comes insinuating, sneaking along; crawling on its belly, like a thundering long snake with a pipe in its mouth."

An Unintended Demand.—A provincial actress was performing the part of Lady Ann, in "King Richard the Third," and on delivering the following passage, "When shall I have rest?" she was answered by her washerwoman from the pit, who exclaimed, "Never, till you pay me my three shillings and two pence."

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From Florida.

Key West, Oct. 7.—More Indian Merders.—By the Moon Index, Capt. Fitch, which arrived at this port on the 3d instant, we have intelligence from Key Biscayne as late as the 27th September. The Indians have become hostile again—they have killed two soldiers and one black interpreter! It appears that on the 27th instant they had a 'dance' at New River, within 2 miles of the fort, which is occupied by Lieut. Tompkins, who has about 30 men under his command, being a detachment from the steamer Pointsett. All the officers and men were invited to the dance, which was held in the night. They all, with the exception of the three above mentioned, declined the invitation. They obtained permission from their commanding officer to attend the dance, leaving the fort about dark. Scarcely had they arrived at the place where the Indians were assembled before they were fallen upon by these blood-thirsty devils, and butchered in a most horrid manner. One of the men was pierced with fifty balls! The other two were most shockingly mangled. The Indians, being thwarted of their demonic design upon all who were in the fort, (who, no doubt, would have been served in the same manner, had they attended,) thus vented their rage upon these defenceless creatures.

Lieutenant Tompkins sent an express to Col. Harney, at Key Biscayne, for assistance, as he did not know at what moment he might be attacked by the Indians. Lieutenant Sloan of the Marine Corps was despatched immediately with a detachment of Col. Harney, to relieve Lieut. Tompkins. We have not ascertained what party of Indians it is who committed this depredation, but have no doubt their being all combined, although some of them would deceive the whites, under the pretence of appearing friendly. Such sad and repeated proofs of their friendship, we think should teach the whites to properly appreciate and guard against them.—South Florida.

Tallahassee, Oct. 12.—On Saturday evening last, an hour before sun-down, Messrs Wm. Burney, and James Beard, of Micanopy, were attacked by a small party of Indians on the Federal road, about five miles east of the Ocala; within three miles of a regular post. Mr. Burney received two balls in his shoulder and leg, the latter wounding his horse; he was, however, able to make his escape with his horse. Mr. Beard was shot in the hip, and his horse badly wounded; he endeavored to escape but the Indians pursued and caught his horse; he presented a pistol, but the Indians retreated behind trees to reload their rifles, when taking advantage of their absence Mr. B. struck into a thicket and was not pursued. He was found on Monday morning by a party of regulars so disabled that he could not reach any dwelling. Both gentlemen, we learn are likely to recover from their wounds.

On the same evening, an attack was made on the house of Mr. Jernigan, near Ulmer's store; several shots were fired at the Indians causing them to retire.

Manifest Request.—It was rumored some months since that John Jacob Astor had given the sum of three hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of books to constitute a free public library in the city of New York. It was also said at the time that Mr. J. G. Cogswell, editor of the New York Review, had been chosen as a suitable person to select the books. The story of the donation was untrue; but it is true that Mr. John Jacob Astor has, in his last will and testament, made a bequest of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the establishment of such a library. He some time since, as we are informed, gave Mr. Cogswell authority to purchase such works, from time to time, as he might see fit, and that gentleman sailed on Saturday morning for England, in the Wellington, for the purpose, as it is conjectured, of making purchases of books for this liberal object.—N. Y. Signal.

Something New.—We have heard of a variety of Games at Cards, but we never until recently, heard of the Kentucky game, called 'fly loo.' Supposing that three Kentuckians after a hard day's ride were to stop at a house, and being a little thirsty would take a horn. They dispute who shall pay for the creature: to decide the matter, each puts down a lump of Sugar and upon whatever lump a fly first lights, that is said to be fly loo, and the owner spunk up for all.—Rutherford Gas.

The Bostonians has a good joke of stirring up the "erier" of a Massachusetts court. He was asleep. The judge, on a party becoming defeated, cried out—'Call Ebenezer Fitch, Esq.' The cries drifted from his slumbers to his feet, and sang out "Ebenezer Squich-a-five! Ebenezer Squich-a-five!" amidst roars of laughter.

Right kind of Pressure.—The German-town Telegraph says: "There is a tremendous pressure throughout Pennsylvania just now; the poor barns groan under the loads which they are obliged to bear, and some fears are entertained of their breaking."

A Duel with Shears.—Two tailors in New Orleans, last week, attempted to cut short each others thread of life, by fighting a duel with shears. One was dangerously wounded in the abdomen.

How the Pumpkins will suffer.—Governor Everett has appointed Tuesday, the 25th day of November instant, as the annual day of thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

Beautiful appearance.—The front of the new Exchange in New York will present a range of 18 granite columns thirty-two feet eight inches long, each formed of a single block, and weighing severally thirty-three tons.

Quails in great numbers.—The Detroit city a few days ago, and there was great sport among the inhabitants in popping them off with all sorts of machines. Such numbers are said to be taken a severe winter.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The market ship Duchesse d'Orleans brings advices one day later than those before received.

The Journal du Havre of the 20th September, under the head of "Bourse de Paris, 18th," quotes five per cent. bonds 110.65, 110.55, 3 per cents 91, Bank of France 2795, 2780, and adds, "business was calm this day. It was announced that the principal banking houses, wishing to prevent the embarrassments which would result from the return of the bills of exchange drawn by the Bank of the United States, were desirous of acting in concert with the house of Rothschild."

Sales of cotton at Havre 19th of September: 297 bales Louisiana cotton 59 1/2; 30 Georgia Uplands 51.02 56.

The Messenger says on the refusal of bills of the U. S. Bank by Messrs. Hottinguer—"The house of Messrs. Rothschild, which held a great part of the bills presented for acceptance to Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., has intervened in support of the honor of the American signatures."

"The bills which amount to ten millions, of which only two millions and a half have been presented up to this time to Messrs. Hottinguer, have been accepted by Messrs. Rothschild. It is stated that the refusal to accept by the house of Hottinguer, arose from the circumstance of the bills of lading of the cotton which was to serve as a guarantee for the bills drawn by the Bank of the United States not having been sent with the letters of advice, which sent simply that the Cotton which was to be consigned to Messrs. Hottinguer, was purchased, and would be sent by the first vessels. By the arrangement which has taken place, the Cotton which was expected in London and Havre, will be consigned to Messrs. Rothschild."

Some of the French papers state that the negotiation pending between the United States Bank and the Messrs. Rothschild, is on the eve of a favorable conclusion. Others state that the house of Rothschild has positively declined moving further in the premises, and that the matter rests in precisely the same state where the sailing of the Liverpool left off.

The fall in the London stock market, it is argued, was not caused alone by the refusal of the house of Hottinguer to redeem the notes of the United States Bank; (and for this opinion a quaint reason is given—"Because it was known almost immediately afterwards that the affair was in progress of arrangements by the intervention of the Rothschild!") but rather by fears of the failure of the harvest, which is at the present time the exciting question in England. That the crops have failed in some counties partially, and in others extensively, there is now no doubt, and the fact would of itself cause considerable depression in the money market. The two combined gave us the true reasons of the late fall of the stocks in London.

Havre letters of the 21st, speak of the honor of the bills rejected by Hottinguer & Co. as a question yet undetermined. One of them reads thus:

HAVRE, September 21, 1839. "Up to last evening, the bills had not been accepted—and it is now ascertained that nothing will be done until the return of one of the partners of Messrs. Rothschild & Co. who is absent from Paris."

In France serious troubles have again occurred at Mass and other towns. On the 13th September and following day immense crowds assembled in the market place and were vociferously eloquent in their denunciation of the monopoly of grain. The Mayor permitted the people to seize and distribute among them a quantity of sacks of wheat (payment being made for the same).

On Sunday the 15th, a convoy of wheat, in value 30,000 francs, purchased by government for the sustenance of the army, was stopped on its passage through the town. Mons. Blache, the Commissary, undertook to remonstrate with those who opposed the progress of the loaded wagons. He was assailed with cries of "down with the monopolist!" "Death to Blache!" and finally the mob proceeded to use personal violence.

The Commissary escaped with great difficulty and took shelter in a neighboring house. The market guard came to his rescue and conducted him to the market house. The crowd surrounded it and endeavored to get possession of his person. The alarm bell was rung, and a regiment of hussars galloped to the scene of the riot. There they were pelted with stones, and two officers and three privates were wounded. The hussars then charged the crowd and dispersed it. By 11 o'clock at night the tumult was effectually quelled.

The next morning (Monday) the riot re-commenced. The sentinels were attacked and disarmed. Barricades were thrown up in the streets leading to the market place. The jail was forced, and the prisoners set at liberty.

The hussars rode up to the barricades, but abandoned any attack on them, and retired to their quarters. The mob followed them with shouts of derision and singing, "La Parisienne." The Wheat was then made up of and distributed among the populace.

At Marners, a similar scene on a small scale was enacted. The bakers and flour dealers' stores were partly plundered, and they were compelled to send the residue of their stocks to the public magazine. The neighboring millers, who had made purchases of Wheat, did not attempt to remove it. The sovereign people had every thing their own way.

Yankee delight.—The people of New England are rivaling each other in producing the largest of their favorite vegetables, the pumpkin and squash. One of the latter raised this year at Middletown, Conn., weighed 152 pounds.

Trees.—In the account of the recent great fire in Newburyport, Mass. it is said that the dwelling house of Mr. Maston, and probably a whole block of valuable houses were saved from destruction by a large apple tree, in full foliage, which stood between the house of Mr. M. and his barn—that was consumed with eight tons of hay.

